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#### Who Is This That Speaks for the Administration?

Yesterday the New York Tribune published this high-sounding announcement by an Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

" Mr. GUTHRIE'S victory in the Northern Securities case will have far reaching results. Mr. Cock-RAN, leading for the Democrats, in a brilliant speech in the House, declared that the sum total of the Administration's move against the Northern Securities was to eliminate HARRIMAN and intrench the I-Morgan group in the control of the transportstion systems involved in that controversy; but the decision of Judge BRADFORD shows that the President's policy against illegal combinations in restraint of trade will be carried to its ultimate limit by the fearless men who preside over our courts."

The foregoing remarks of an Assistant District Attorney refer to the action of United States District Judge BRADFORD at Trenton on Friday in the matter of the application for a preliminary injunction to prevent the pro rata distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock held by the Northern Securities Company until the courts shall have determined the merits of the question.

Who is the Assistant District Attorney that undertakes to give a public exposition of the bearing of the Trenton injunction upon the policy of the Administration, the future of great railroad interests and the probable attitude of the Federal courts toward litigants as yet unheard?

His name is WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, and until recently he hailed from that part of Delaware which belongs to J. EDWARD ADDICKS. Five or six days ago he was appointed to his present office in New York.

Is Mr. BYRNE, lately of Delaware, the chosen exponent in this region of Executive and judicial policy? If not, we respectfully invite the attention of Attorney-General Moony to his case.

# Embarrassing.

Judge PARKER's friends will notice with satisfaction and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S friends with dismay the animosity of the Populists and radicals to the Democratic candidate. The old Populists are trumpeting loudly. They insist upon releasing themselves from what the Hon. MILTON PARK, chairman of the Texas Populist committee, calls "the fatal and withering embrace of the Democratic party." PARKER and plutocracy will ter cannot be regarded as accurate, for not let them sleep. In this State they the fact of the mixture of blood is not ing harshly of their clothes, had been regoing to do their best for WATSON and TIBBLES-the Hon. TOM WATSON of the bronze poll and the staccato his-

It may be said that these gentlemen are rather noisy than formidable; that Populism is moribund and the Populist vote a negligible quantity. Besides, these fanatics don't love ROOSEVELT; they hate PARKER.

Still, we fancy that the Hon. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU or any other prudent Republican would prefer that the Populists should accept PARKER. Their opposition tends to emphasize his conservative position and his appeal to nservative voters.

Embarrassing likewise to the Republicans is the course of the editor of the Western Laborer of Omaha, described as the "most influential labor paper in the West." He resigns his place as general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He glares savagely at "Wall Street, the banks, trusts and corporations," and he promises that his paper shall "support ROOSEVELT with all its power and might."

In 1896 and 1900 the Western Laborer supported BRYAN. Now it prefers ROOSE-VELT to PARKER.

Mr. ROOSEVELT cannot wave away such partisans. He has done much to win their allegiance. But it would be much more agreeable if they would not tell their love. They are confoundedly in the way.

#### Newfoundland and the French Islands.

The London Daily Mail publishes a despatch from its Paris correspondent stating that there is a hitch in the ratification of the recently effected Anglo-French convention. The obstacle is found in French doubt of the good intentions of the Newfoundland Govern- Blacksmiths...... 10,104 ment. This is somewhat vague, but it is easy to see that France may harbor a feeling of uncertainty regarding the attitude of Newfoundland toward her emaining interests at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and that the relinquishment of French rights on what is known as the "Treaty Coast" would deprive France of certain powers of reprisal in the event of legislation by Newfoundland which would be unfavorable to St.

Pierre and Miquelon. The rights of France on the shore of the main island and French ownership of two small groups of islands only a or from 12,159 to 15,528, and white from terian, but he went over to the Baptists few miles away have long been a thorn in the side of Newfoundland. Economically, the islands are utterly worthless except as a base for fisheries, by which their population of about 8,000 now presumably earns a living. Strategically, they may almost be said to command the entrance to Canada's great waterway.

islands be acquired by the United States as a base for our fishing interests, making us virtually independent of Newfoundland in the matter of bait and harbor privileges. As Newfoundland's Bait Act has borne oppressively upon the Pierrois fishermen, and as its operation against American fishermen could be made perhaps equally oppressive, it is a fair inference that our neighbors in that region suspect Mr. Longs of ulterior motives whose conversion into a fact would be detrimental to the interests of both Canada and Newfoundland. Newfoundland has two special grounds

One is that a French bounty paid on fish exported by the Pierrois handicaps her own fishermen in the markets, particularly those of Europe. This bounty is reported as amounting to more than \$1,000,000 a year. In the July Macmillan's Magazine Mr. P. T. McGRATH, a recognized authority on Newfoundland topics, says: "Briefly stated, these bounties are equal to two-thirds of the value of every hundredweight of fish taken from the water by the Frenchmen. This system is so far injurious to the interests of Newfoundland fishermen that the insular authorities have essayed such reprisals as they could by their Bait Act and other measures. France doubtless

of complaint against the French colony.

the shore would leave her virtually at the mercy of a people whose attitude is one laborer. of marked animosity.

The other ground of complaint is that the French islands are little else than a hotbed of smugglers and a distributing point for a very large amount of smuggled goods. The field of operation is said to be not Newfoundland alone, but to extend up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Of this there is probably no doubt. Various seizures have been made, and there seems to be full evidence of the operation of a fairly extensive institution. Mr. McGrath estimates the annual loss in revenue to Newfoundland at \$100,000, and says that the Canadian authorities

feels that Newfoundland may even re-

sort to more radical measures, and that

relinquishment of her present rights on

\$500,000 to \$800,000 a year. In view of these facts it would not be surprising if France were to ask from England some fuller measure of protecion against possible adverse legislation on the part of Newfoundland than is furnished by the recent treaty.

estimate the loss to the Dominion at

### Nearly Ten Million Negroes. The last Bulletin of the Census Bureau

is on the negroes in the United States, and it is the most complete study of its subject which has ever been made. A great mass of statistics is collected and analyzed in a stout quarto of more than three hundred pages, from which we shall pick out only a few of the salient facts.

The United States contains the greatest number of negroes of any country outside of Africa-about nine and a quarter millions. Of these, all except less than 3 per cent. are in this continent or within the boundaries of the Union as they stood before our insular accessions. and nearly nine-tenths of these continental negroes are in the Southern States, and more than three-tenths in the three States of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

In from one-ninth to one-sixth of the negroes there is some measure of white blood; but the statistics as to this matworthy, however, is the conclusion that this admixture, as determined, is most prevalent where the negroes, proportionately to the whites, are fewest, and least where they are most numerous. For example: In South Carolina, where nearly three-fifths of the total population is negro, there is the smallest percentage of white admixture; and in Mississippi, where the negroes are nearly as numerous, the admixture is very slight proportionately. In Maine, where in a total population of nearly seven hundred thousand there were only 1,319 negroes in 1900, the mulattoes were about threefifths. In South Carolina, where there were nearly eight hundred thousand negroes, the proportion of mulattoes was

less than a tenth.

		ates where ne	groes	
are most num				
Negroes, 1900.		Negroes, 1900.		
Pennsylvania	156,845	Indiana	87,505	
New York	90,232	Kansas	52,003	
Ohio				
Illinois		Michigan		
New Jersey	60,844	Connecticut	15,226	
In these St	ates	were nearly s	even-	

eighths of all the negroes in the North. The table is of significance as an explanation of the plank in the Republican platform concerning Southern legislation as to negro voting.

About two-thirds of the negroes are engaged in agriculture, the remainder in many other occupations.

This list of certain employment which negroes were engaged in 1st interesting and suggestive:	its in
Teachers and professors	21,268
Carpenters and joiners	21,114
Barbers	19,942
Clergymen	15,530
Masons	14,387
Dressmakers	12,572
Engineers and firemen	10.227

1	Boot and shoe makers	6,0
	Musicians and teachers of music	8,9
	Actors and showmen	2,0
į	Physicians and surgeons	1,7
d	Lawyers	7
	Bookkeepers and accountants	4
	Stenographers and typewriters	. 8
	Artists and teachers of art	2
	Dentists	2
	Commercial travellers	1
	Electricians	1
	Architects	
	It is interesting to note that from	
	to 1900 negro clergymen increased rapidly than white: negro 27.7 per	

75,972 to 94,437, or 24.3 per cent. Among in 1812, and like them the Disciples the negroes the proportion of clergymen in the population is more than among the whites. For each 100,000 negroes there were 171 clergymen, to 141 for the whites. In the South the proportions are 160 negro and 129 white. In the North the relative number of negro

and their aggregate negre population was nearly a million. Washington was the city with the largest negro population. It had about seven thousand more than Baltimore and nine thousand more than New Orleans, the greatest of the Southern cities. With the exception of those cities, Philadelphia, with 62,613, and New York, with 60,666, had more negroes than any Southern city. In New York were nearly twice as many negroes as in Richmond; and, we may add, the Virginians in New York, white and negro, were equal in number to more than a quarter of the whole population of the Virginia capital. The percentage of negroes to the population, of course, s far greater in the Southern cities. In Charleston and Savannah they are more than half.

Nine-tenths of the negroes, but only one-fourth of the whites of the Union. lived in the South in 1900. In the North the negro is about as preeminently an inhabitant of a city as in the South he is

of the country. From the civil war to 1900 the negro population of the Union about doubled, or in exact figures, increased from 4,441,-830 in 1860 to 8,833,994 in 1900. In the Southern States distinctively the increase was from 4.097,111 in 1860 to 7.922.-969 in 1900. This growth suggests, first, that the negro has had good treatment at the South; and, secondly, that the day is far distant when he will cease to be the main reliance of the South as a

## Man the Exhibit.

The decision of President ROOSEVELT in regard to the raiment of the Igorrotes has happily rendered improbable a Filipino outbreak on United States soil. It was, of course, a delicate question

that confronted the management of the St. Louis fair. In its lowest terms it amounted practically to this: Was man in the form of an exhibit to enjoy greater freedom in matters of apparel and greater range of choice in the selection of his wardrobe than man in the form of a mere observer or random spectator? Had one of the latter class, a Bostonian, for example, presented himself at the main gate of the exposition clad in a spear and a strip of cloth two inches wide. t is reasonably safe to assume that his case would never have journeyed as far as the Board of Lady Managers. It, and he, would have been settled summarily elsewhere.

That the Igorrotes were permitted so to array themselves and to live undisturbed their undraped lives for at least several days is abundant proof that man the exhibit does possess certain advantages which man the observer lacks. Of these advantages, thanks to President ROOSEVELT, he is not to be deprived; and as the fair will close before cold weather sets in, he is not likely to relinquish them voluntarily.

Whether, during the last fortnight, the Igorrotes appreciated the gravity of their position, no one thus far has been able to say. Certainly, there have been no petitions, no signed statements, no exclusive interviews with the aid of an obliging interpreter. That Dr. WILSON, who has charge of the Philippine exhibits at the fair, may have taken pains to keep from the Igorrotes any suspicion of the scandal they had innocently created we can well believe. To have given them the slightest inkling of the fact ceived by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and painful embarrassment, but would have prompted within them the perfectly natural conclusion that the American people, by whom they had been benevolently assimilated, were shockingly ignorant of the simplest rules of courtesy to strangers.

So unjust an impression, so deep a misunderstanding, is fortunately impossible now. But merely as an afterthought, nothing more, can it be that the fair's advertising man is a full blooded Igorrote?

# A Southern Religious Movement.

Last month a "Christian Pavilion" on the world's fair grounds at St. Louis was dedicated "for the advancement of cost of about \$4,000 by the denomination of Christians called the Disciples of Christ, and is in the form of a hexagonal, corresponding to the "Bethany study of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the founder of the denomination, in 1812. As we learn from the Church Economist, it is to be primarily a "social centre" for the Disciples, but also a common "evange listic agency."

This denomination of the Disciples, or the "Church of Christ," is little known comparatively hereabouts and also in the East generally, though it has five churches in New York, and one President of the United States, President GARFIELD, was a preacher of its faith; yet of all the Churches of this country its recent growth has been the greatest. Between 1890 and 1903 it nearly doubled its membership, increasing from 641,051 to the great total of 1,235,798. It is now. as this table of the membership of the largest American Churches in 1903 will show, sixth in rank among them, according to statistics published by the Federa-

tion of Churches:	
Roman Catholics 9.	820,114
Methodists 6.	192,494
Baptists 4.	725,778
Lutherans 2	568,728
Presbyterians 1	001.622
Disciples 1.	285,798
Episcopalians	782,548
The Disciples are distinctively Ame	rican

with the Baptists. The founder of the 890 | sect, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Bethany Va., the son of an Irishman who emi grated in 1808, was originally a Presbypractice baptism by immersion, and of believers only. They differ from them in certain refinements of doctrine, but chiefly in making belief in CHRIST their

one article of faith. The Disciples, relatively few at the East, are now numerous at the South

one time they were violently opposed by the Baptists, who, together with the Methodists, make up the great bulk of

Perfect organization of transportation and market facilities are required to disreligious believers in the South. This leads us to say that the most dis pose of such a quantity of fruit so early in the season. We have the facilities, and tinctively Protestant part of the Union is the South. Foreign immigration to Georgia's fine crop will be well out of the those States has been so small that the way before the later supplies arrive. Roman Catholics are relatively few, The drowsy midsummer hush has fallen upon Oyster Bay—the dead doldrums calm

except in Louisians and Maryland. Of recent years "missions" for the propagation of Roman Catholic doctrine have been conducted in the South, chiefly by Paulist Fathers, but so far little impression seems to have been made on Southern Protestantism, in which is included so great a majority of the religious believers, white and black, especially in the Baptist and Methodis Churches.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that at a world's fair held in a Southern city the essentially Southern denomination of the Disciples should have secured the distinction of erecting a "Christian Pavilion.

# The Shrewd Small Tradesmen.

The first effect of the butchers' strike in the meat trade was felt in the most densely populated quarters of the city where the retail dealers in meat, seeing an opportunity to add a little to their receipts, raised the prices on the wares they had on hand, and explained to indignant customers that the increase was necessary because of the struggle between the butchers and their employers. They sold at abnormal profits goods they had purchased at normal cost raising their retail prices before the wholesalers had increased the quota

tions to them. It will be remembered that in 1902 the price of coal rose earlier and higher in those parts of the city where fuel is purchased by the bucketful than in any other section. Finally, to prevent this injustice, the coal companies induced several large dealers to enter the bucket trade for the protection of the consumers from their regular dealers.

Many a housewife paid more for a tin dipper or a pail when the McKinley tariff went into effect, because some dealers saw in its increased tariff on tin plates an opportunity to make a little money. When the Dingley tariff was passed by Congress shrewd traders in many articles made it an excuse to hoist prices, although they had no reason to do so save their desire to fatten their bank accounts.

Whatever may be thought of the ethics of a merchant who squeezes an extra penny out of his customers under false pretences, these numerous xperiences serve to indicate the selnsh alertness of traders in every kind of ommodity.

#### He Must Come Back. At last we lift our heads from the wave

of distress which has submerged the United States since the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham, Mass., spake these awful words at St. Louis: " I may vote for PARKER, but I shall take no part

in the campaign. " I shall look to the future for judgment on m

One vote, even if cast by a great silver tatesman's hand, can matter little to Judge PARKER. But how can there be a campaign without the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS? Who else can carry Vermont for the Democrats? Who else can inject panic into the souls of the Maine Republicans? What other voice would not only have caused them acute of fire can cook the lobsters in their pots in Plymouth Bay, roast the Rocky Point clams and make the peaceful Mashpee Indians vell the scalping chorus?

We don't ask the immortal WILLIAMS to take a part in the campaign. The whole of it is all too little for him. Such as it is, let him have it. Judge PARKER is generous and knows Mr. WILLIAMS. We have a right to ask this. For at least twenty-two years we have stood upon the watchtower and proclaimed

WILLIAMS. And here is WILLIAMS scorning the living present and looking to the future. The future will be very busy and there are many WILLIAMSES. Now is the time for the Dedham DEMOSTRENES to come and pour forth. He will. This CHRIST'S Kingdom." It was built at a petulance will pass. Unless it does there can be no campaign.

> The value of the fire drill is demonstrated so frequently in the public institutions wherein it is established that the folly of neglecting it wherever large numbers people are housed together regularly apparent. Yesterday the boys in the Catholic Protectory saved their lives without confusion and prevented the destruction of the whole plant of the institution. When it is considered that the fire drill in every manufacturing establishment, conscientiously practised, might save the lives of great numbers of persons in time of danger, and might also prevent heavy property loss, it is surprising that employers generally do not establish it.

The appreciative peach eater who has extolled in THE SUN the merits of the juley, freestone supplies from Georgia, spoke not a bit too highly of the delicious fruit. This is Georgia's greatest peach year, and it is estimated that by Aug. 1 fully 6,000 car-loads will have been distributed to all the great centres of consumption east of the Mississippi River. Several years ago Georgia came to the

front as one of the great peach producing States, and she is now a leading factor in the markets. Her last great peach orop was in 1898, when 2,800 carloads were distributed. But the yield of that year will probably be more than doubled this season, for the weather conditions have been remarkably favorable, there have been very few insect pests or fungus troubles, and the crop is both large and the best that Georgia has

ever grown. Four-fifths of the crop of 1898 was the Elberta peach, and most of the supply came to the markets within three weeks; but to-day three or four other popular varieties are ripening in succession, so that the mar-keting of the crop will be quite evenly distributed over five or six weeks, ending early in August.

These are busy days in Georgia. Ice factories are running day and night to supply the refrigerator cars; crate and basket factories have hard work to keep up with their orders; the local fruit pickers and packers have been reenforced by many re-cruits from Florida; hundreds of hands are Newfoundland and to some extent preachers is much greater.

Canada are concerned over an alleged In 32 of the cities of the Union there propagands may be called, more parproposal of Senator Longie that these were more than 10,000 negroes in 1900, itioularly, a Southern movement. At largest peach erehard in the world. It

will contribute about 250 carloads to the supply, and five or six other orchards in Georgia will each ship 100 carloads or more. BURY.

of listless airs and flapping sails, with only

of news could be broken gradually.

f fairness to the three parties concestate, the city and the ratiroad company.

any pet scheme of taxation.

EDMUND L. PENDLETON.

MOUNT VERNON, July 15.

From the Church Economist.

that economy rather than preference decided the

prefer them, and so on. All these and many other

typical constructions of a materialistic age wish the choice lot and are willing and able to pay for it.

Humor of the British Courts.

From the London Chronicle.

"If you want to withdraw your plea of guilty you can," said Mr. McConnell to a prisoner at the

"Larst time I sor 'is wife she was sme

glass," commented Judge Edge.

DENVILLE, N. J., July 15.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me., July 14.

the front."

"No, thank you, my lord. I don't want to prolong

"It's out too low at the neck," complained a lady

f a new dress in the same court. "The dress

the writer refers to the pine snake as a po

Enough.

A Coney Island Episode.

His pedestal a backless wooden chair, Yet like a Roman statue stands he there

A relie of a long-gone yesterday.

The multitude, unheeding, pass the mart
Where once he held it with alluring art.

To harken whilst he said his little say.

He scorns the crass, discordant megaphone Disceraing ears, that loved his dulcet tone, Are proxied by the empty atmosphere; Or, erstwhile, list to egotistic phrase

Extel attractions of a later year.

Whereon a sign, in lurid letters wri

Where buttons, brassy bands and blatant praise

We pause.. A smile transforms his furrowed face,

A shirt-sleeved arm extends with easy grace And calls attention to an ancient tent

laims the residence of "What is It?

"Alive!" he cries. "It lives without no head

Will make your spinal column think it's got

The length and thorough thickness of the chain That binds it quite innocuous to men Who, in the cause of science, fain would look

A thing that baffes tongue and brush and per

A clammy case of chilly creepy-creeps

He tells us how 'twas captured in the East;

Unclassified, as yet, as man or beast, A species strange to every hemisphere. And then, as if a minor afterthought— An unimportant detail, but as naught—

(Its eating bill was sometimes so severe):

Nor fifty cents: to-day we condescends
To let youse in for but a pairry dime!
The smallest hunk of silver, mind you, gents;
The smallest coin your Uncle Sam invents!

Pass in this way, take lots and lots of time.

And in we go—as we have gone before; The old expectant thrill we knew of yore Excites our jaded spirits as we pass. Old expletives arise that we may name

"It ain't a dollar that we charge, me friends;

Lest we in panic fice, he will explain

On something out of nature's wor

But list! The statue waxeth eloquent:

The Angliesa Primate Who Will Viels This Country Next Month.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The London Times having announced "with authority" that the Archbishop of Canterbury will leave England some time in August on a visit to the United States, a description of the Archbishop's striking personality and also a consideration of the special object of his visit may be interesting.
Dr. Davidson is a Scotchman, the

physician. He, new, in the British House of Lords ranks next to the royal Princes. His name stands immediately below Prince Leo-pold, the Duke of Albany. He is a member the silence itself that is strenuous. It will be a rare shock and surprise and waking up when, a week from next Wednesday, poid, the Duke of Albany. He is a member of the Privy Council and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Consequently, in the House of Lords he appears as "the Right Honorable and Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, G. C. V. O., D. D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury." He was the spiritual adviser of the late Queen Victoria when he was Bishop of Winohester, and Clerk of the Closet, and was present at the death of the late Queen. On the death of Archbishop Benson he was offered the Archbishops of Canterbury, but declined on the the tidings reach there that some time in June last past there was a nomination made in Chicago for the Presidency. Surely, t would seem better if these startling bits To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editorial reference in Thursday's Sun to Governor Odell's stand in relation to the abolition of grade crossings was timely and most welcome. We have in Mount Vernon one of the most dangerous grade crossings in this State. It is known as the Mount Vernon the State. bishopric of Canterbury, but declined on the score of health. When Archbishop Temple

died he accepted the post.

He did not "take nonors" at Oxford, as he avenue crossing of the Harlem Railroad, and is situated at the foot of a steep hill, with electric railways terminating on both sides of it. Thouwas a very delicate young man, but he has always been regarded a scholar. He was sands of persons cross the tracks every day. This crossing has its record of deaths—two within the past eighteen months—and scarcely a day goes by without a number of narrow escapes.

About a year and a half ago some of our citizens took the trouble to prepare an exact the scale of the scal private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose daughter he married. He was also secretary to Archbishop Benson. He was first conse-crated Bishop of Rochester and was trans-lated to Winchester. In churchmanship he is considered an "Evangelical" or Low Church-About a year and a half ago some of our citizens took the trouble to prepare a measure looking to the abolition of this dangerous crossing for the consideration of the Legislature; and they went to the expense, in time and money, of journeying to Albany to advocate the passage of the bill. After the bill had been approved by the Legislature, all their labor came to naught through the veto of the carefully prepared measure by the Governor. The is considered an "Evangelical" or Low Churchman. His sympathles are entirely in that direction. He attended the funeral of the late liev. Mr. Spurgeon and pronounced the benediction at the grave of the eminent Baptist preacher. The Archbishop is frequently heard in the House of Lords; but he is not, as has been said in some of our American papers, "a politician." He would indignantly repudicts such a statement. He is a man of carefully prepared measure by the Governor. The measure in question had been drawn up in a spirit The writer was told that the Governor withheld his approval because of the fear of establishing a precedent, on the ground that if an appropriation were granted to Mount Vernon it would probably repudiate such a statement. He is a man of very deep piety and earnest convictions, and while he is undoubtedly a Low Churchman he has always maintained that the existence of the Established Church depends on her toleration of all parties. He was born in 1848, and is therefore in the very prime of mental vigor. His health is said to be completely lead to a demand from other municipalities for a similar grant for a like purpose. It may well be said that the State could not spend its money to any better advantage than aiding in doing away with these death traps. The high-est duty of the State is the protection of the lives

Dr. Davidson is the twenty-seventh Protof its citizens. Where New York, the mighty Empire State, spends \$100,000 for this purpose, Massachusetts spends mill ons. While desiring to give Governor Odell full credit for the many excellent measures he has approved during the time he has been in office, it will never the test a welcome change to these who are estant Archbishop from the time of Cranmer. It will be remembered that Bishop Seabury. the first Bishop of the Anglican communion in America, received consecration from Bishops of the disestablished Church of Scotland, but Bishop White of Philadelphia and Bishop Provocat of New York were consetheless be a welcome change to those who are deeply concerned about this matter when we have an Executive who will place the safeguarding of the lives of the people of the State over and above crated by Archbishop Howley of Canterbury
The stipend of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$75,000 a year—a princely income, with which he has to keep up Lambeth Palace and all the dignity required of one who takes precedence of the Lord Chancellor of Eng-Churches and the Competition for Corner land and stands next to royal Princes. The wife of the Archbishop, however, has no social rank except that which is conceded to her by courtesy. In letters the Archbishop is addressed as "The Right Honorable and Moet Has the time come when the church cannot afford the corner? We know not, but the drift is that way. The corner, under our modern conditions, has come to signify the choice lot. Prices double as we come to it, and only certain constructions, Reverend Archbishop of Canterbury," and, in England, in conversation, he is entitled to be called either "Your Grace" or "My Lord Archbishop." He signs his letters and representing certain industries, can occupy it. Churches are still using corner lots, but not now

documents with the ancient formula of "Randall Cantuar." somewhat responsible for the newer constructions on inside lots, but this ingenuity is an effect rather than a cause. In almost every case it will be found The avowed object of the Archbishop's visit to the United States is to accept the inritation of Bishop Tuttle, the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in thi nside-lot site. And what is politely bowing the phurch off the corner?

Perhaps most in number, the saloon. No site country, to attend the General Convention which will assemble in Boston the first week is too costly for the dram shop. The drug store is a frequenter of corners. Dry goods stores and groceries count high in the totals. Banks and in October. The St. Louis exposition, by the way, is held in the diocese of Bishop Tuttle Missouri, and who will probably entertain lubs can afford expensive corners. Flats seek orners at any price, as do office buildings. Railnim at St. Louis previous to the convention The possibilities of the disestablishment of roads like a good corner office. Hotels, of course,

the Church of England have also induced Archbishop Davidson to visit this country, with a view to making special inquiries as to the past and present conditions of the non-estab-lished Episcopal Church in America. In 1776, when the United States was separated from Great Britain, the Anglican Church merely respect to be established: she did not undergo as in the case of the Church of Ireland, the process of disestablishment, and consequently, the property and revenues of the churches remained in the Church and were your time," was the polite answer.

"It's your 'time' that is the question," rejoined
Mr. McConnell, grimly. disestablishment of the English Church the diamonds," declared a plaintiff, who wished to convince the Clerkenwell Judge of the wealth of the defendant and the ease with which he could pay Archbishop of Canterbury as Primate of all England may plead with the British Parliament for the same measure of consideration as that shown to the Church of England in vation. We know that this is our only salvation. ment. Before 1776 the American color in the diocese of London and not under the jurisdiction of Canterbury. This is still the law of the Church of England. Colonies and settlements which have no resident Episcopate

are in the diocese of London, and people born at sea and baptized or married at sea are registered in the diocese of London. How Many of the American Snakes Are Dr. Davidson's visit will call attention to TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your article the fact that there are still in the United States n last Sunday's Sun on "Jersey Wilds Close by Us." be found old colonial parishes established variety. I have always understood that there are ov charters from the King of England an but three venomous snakes indigenous to the United States—viz., the rattlesnake, copperhead and cottonholding property under these charters. For example, we have the case of Trinity parish, mouth adder. A vast fund of irresponsible in-formation exists concerning snakes; and almost to a man farmers believe that the flathead or New York, which was granted the endow-ment of a farm by Queen Anne. Some of the old colonial church edifices have disappeared puff adder, the water pilot, water moccasin, blue notably that on Rosnoke Island, erected at black racer, green snake, and so on are all deadly.

It would be a matter of general interest if some
one of THE SUN'S colony of educated readers would the close of the sixteenth century, and that at Sagadahoc, at the mouth of the Kennebec in Maine. The ruins of the old church at Jamestown in Virginia still stand. It was set the rest of the snake fearing fraternity right concerning snakes in general. Do they all bite or do they not?

ADAM. here on this very site that the Rev. Robert Hunt officiated in 1640. An old church still standing and used for divine worship is St. Luke's at Smithfield, Va., which dates back to 1632. Among other old churches are these: The Man's Own Words Were Condemnation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you have no St. Peter's, White House, Va., in which Washing TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If you have not already done so, please reply, as only you can reply, so that nauseating letter from the incredible preacher miscreant, who has the effrontery to attempt to pailiate his crime. His belief that he can deceive an inmate of an idiot asylum by his utterly silly "explanation" is on a par with his search for "light." Such amug secondreis do more to bring religion into disrepute than all the scoffers in the world. Give us one of your manly, searifying editorials that clear the air and make a fellow feel he's glad he a silve.

E. S. E. was married, built in 1708 at a cost of 166,000 weight of tobacco.

The old Naragansett church, built in 1707. St. Michaels, Marbiebead, Mass., an old fram structure, built in 1714, which defies "restoration."
St. David's, Radnor, immortalized by the poe

Longfellow, 1715.

Christ Church. Boston, where there are Bibles and prayer books contributed by King George II., which dates from 1728. Christ, Philadelphia, with a chime of cight bells rom London, which has stood since 1727. The old Caroline Church at Setauket, L. I., which was completed in 1784, and with its warped and wisted timbers of solid oak is one of the most inter

sting churches in the country.
St. Paul's, Norfolk, Va., the bricks of which bear
the date of 1789, and the southern wall of which till tells the story of bombardment. There are a number of parishes created by

royal charter granted by the King of England the church edifices of which have been rebuilt. Among these are Trinity, New York, with St. Paul's Chapel; Grace Church, Jamaica; St. George's, Hempstead; St. James's Newtown; St. George's, Flushing; Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; St. George's, Newburg; St. Peter's, Westchester; Trinity, New Rochelle; Christ Church, Rye; St. Andrew's, Walden; St. Andrew's, Staten Island St. Paul's, East Chester; St. Matthew's, Bed-ford; Trinity Church, Fishkill; St. Peter's, Peekskill, and St. James's, North Salem. St. Mark's in the Bowery dates from 1880. until 1795.

Its thinking works is in its feet instead!
The gent what names it takes it home for keeps!
Come in and take a squint at something what A visit to this country of the first Archbishop of Canterbury who ever landed on American soil will be an interesting event. AN ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN. NEW YORK, July 16.

> Timely Advice From a Vegetarian. Timely Advice Frem a Vegetarian.
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> To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now that meat is so high in price, and the weather is so warm, why wouldn't it be a good time to commence living on vegetable products? I have not tasted fiesh for ever ten years, and find no difficulty in getting along just as well as when dining on dead animals, if not better. I have been working on a farm, doing the hardest kind of labor, together with several others; and I think I voice the sentiments of all my comrades when I say that a vegetable diet is sufficient to sustain one from early morn to dewy eve, in winter's cold or summer's heat. to dewy eve, in winter's cold or summer's heat. Our bill of fare is whole wheat bread, buckwheat cakes, corn bread, oatmeal, rye bread, barley and rice, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, tomatoes, onlona, beets, turning accessing tomatoes, onious, beets, turnipa, carrots, paranipa cabbage, cauliflower, celery, asparagus, pumpkin squash, cucumbers, melons, lettucs, spinach, de-besides fruits and nuts too numerous to mention

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER- IS CHRISTIANITY DEAD OR

Mr. Coldwin Smith Explains That Ite Vital ence of Doctrine Still Lives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When it is said that Christianity since the middle of the eighteenth century has been dead or dying, we must ask what is meant by Christianity. If what is meant is belief in the supernatural inspiration of the Bible, in miracles, in the oreads, Christianity unquestionably is dead or dying in critical minds. The miracles, we see, were a halo which gathered round the head of the Founder superior to other such halos in that they are miracles of mercy, not of power. of Christianity, belief in the fatherhead of God and the brotherhood of man, seems not yet to be dead or certainly dying.

During the first half of the et century spiritual life was at a low ebb, the main cause being the tyranny or torpor of established Churches. That was the day of Voltaire. But toward the end of the century there was a great revival. In England there was outside the Establishment the Methodist movement under Wesley; inside the Establishment there was the evangelical movement, which had Christians of eminence at its head. From the religious seal thus awakened, besides a moral and social reform, sprang great religious enterprises, missionary and philanthropic. The movement for the abolition of slavery and those for the redemption of suffering classes in England were Christian in spirit and were led by Lord Shaftesbury and other religious men.

The Reformation itself was a revival and a revival not only from torpor and seeming death, but from depravation apparently the most fatal, from the Papacy of the Borgias and the reign of the Inquisition. Has polytheism, Buddhism or Islam ever shown its inherent vitality by a similar revival?

The preaching of the Founder of Christenlom, who taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, undeniably was the great awakening of spiritual life in the world. A world without spiritual life, or religion as the embodiment of that life, and regulated by social science solely in temporal interests, is perfectly conceivable. But the religion which should take the place of vital Christianity is not. Renan says of the words addressed to the woman of Samaria that they are the essence of religion, and that if there are intelligent beings in other planets and they are religious, this and none other their religion must be.

It seems doubtful whether even the Positivist has really reasoned himself out of the pale of Christianity. He holds to the brotherhood of man. The fatherhood of God he renounces. Yet he must apparently believe in something which takes the place of the fatherhood of God in consecrating human brotherhood, though his concep tion may not be anthropomorphic or iden-tical with that of the simple Galilean.

The revelations of the physical world come to us through the action of high scientific intellects. Was it not possible that a revelation of the moral world should come to us through a character of unique excellence, benevolence, and beauty, preserved in its simplicity and purity by the pastoral isolation of Galilee?

The Positivist points triumphantly to the self-devotion of the Japanese sacrificing themselves for their country though they have no religion. Is the diagnosis quite correct? When the Japanese rips imself up rather than surrender, what is his motive? Is it self-sacrifice like that of the Christian martyr or an intense manifestation of the tribal instinct which passes from the animal to the human herd? In self-sacrifice for the good of humanity such as that of the Christian martyr there would seem to be an element of another

We wish to be thoroughly loval to aciene we try to disguise it by calling annihilation "eternal eleep," and the blind havec of the earthquake and the volcano "nature's law." But we wish to have all the phenomena fairly considered, as well those which evelution has not yet explained as those which it undoubtedly has. If this world is all, it

must be owned that to a great many of us at all events it is a very imperfect world. Postschipt.—An article in the North American Review on "The Immertality of the Soul" has, it seems, saddened some of its readers. The admissions made in its addened its writer. But it would sadden pelieve that all ends here.

Sent and the sent

CAPT

him and all of us still more to rest in untruth. He has shown that he refuses to GOLDWIN BORRES. Tononto, July 11.

Popo Pays Boyal Family's Water Tes. From the Pall Matt Ganette. Plux X, has just given a most interesting reason why he loves the royal family, and at the came time incidentally revealed a hitherto unknown

fact.
"Love the royal family?" he said: "why, of course

"Love the royal family?" he said: "why, of course I do; do I not pay for their water?"
"Pay for their water?" those present analogmed: "what can your Holiness mean?"
"Yes, I pay for every drop of water consumed in the Quirinal Palace, and you will confess that that is not a little, with modern needs and ancient fountains. It happened like this. When Rome was taken and the Quirinal inhabited by the engelies of the Panacy the Pontiff, of course these saids. was taken and the Quirinal inhabited by the engines of the Papacy, the Poutiff, of course, was paying for the water used, and he—Pius IX.—refused to allow anyone else to pay, as that would have been to acknowledge that the patace, ancient seat of the Popes, did not belong to him. Lee XIII. continued the custom, and I also follow precedent. Have I not given proof that I leve those who inhabit the Quirinal?

habit the Quirinal?"

Some one present ventured to ask the Fentiff what the yearly cost was, to which his Holineas replied, laughingly, "That I cannot tell you but measure it by my love for the royal family, and you will arrive at a very fair guess!". And with this enigmatical reply the subject was allowed to drop.

Anxiety Among the Bopublican Londors. From the New York Tribune.

WARRIPOTON, July 15.—With the smoke and dust of the conventions fast disappearing, the managers of the coming Republican campaign are easing up accounts, surveying the field and mapping out the season's work. Looking over the field out the season's work. Looking over the field carefully, the Republicans do not relish the situation in New York. New Jersey, Connectient and West Virginia—in no State less than in the last named. New York is admitted to be debatable ground, although it is believed that it will swing into line on election day, previded intelligent work is done on the Empire State voters in the mean time. The same may be said of Connecticut and New Jersey, but little can be said for West Virginia.

The World's Leaders Powerful Physically Dr. Michard Cole Newton in the Medical Rarred. Bo far as known, the world's leaders been rally speaking, been of powerful physique. and have also been men of simple tastes and abstemious lives. It has even been asserted that no man in this country has risen to eminence in either the medical or legal profession who has not at some time in his life worked with his hands.

Oratorical Contro of the West. From the Kansas Olly Journal.

At a banquet in Topeka the other night the toast-master opened the list of toasts with the remark that "we have selected these speakers from a large list of applicants." And Topeka is probably the only town in all the great throbbing West of which a statement like this could possibly be true.

Medical Definition.